

CD NO.

DATE OF INFORMATION	1952
---------------------	------

DATE DIST. 19 Sep 1952

NO. OF PAGES 4

DATE
PUBLISHED 20 Apr - 8 Aug 1952

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION CO-OP IN CHINA BOOSTS PRODUCTION;
SECOND COLLECTIVE VILLAGE SET UP

Rural authorities in Kwangtung have been ordered to set apart land for collective farms for unemployed from Canton.

- 3 -

[illegible]

STAT

RESTRICTED

COOPERATIVE BOON TO FARMERS -- Pao-ting, Hopoh Jih-pao, 23 May 52

After a year's experience with mutual-aid-team [hereinafter called MAT] organization, the majority of the families of Ta-ch'en-chuang, a coastal village one mile southwest of Lu-t'ai, Hopoh, united to organize an agricultural production cooperative [hereinafter called APC] early in 1951. The cooperative now includes 71 families.

Initial advantages leading the people to look favorably upon the organization of the APC were: (1) such an organization could secure government aid to overcome capital investment difficulties; (2) experience in MAT in 1950 had given the people a taste of the benefits of common organized action; (3) the village leader, a party member, and highly respected, gave strong encouragement to the movement, and nearby government organizations and the local experimental farm gave advice and leadership; (4) the land involved was in one piece and was government owned, the farmers being only squatters with farming rights, but not with the rights of disposing of the land; (5) the local electric station had irrigation equipment which it leased to the APC at nominal rent charges.

This organization has the following earmarks of a first-class APC:

1. It embraces all village families which have a labor force.
2. All individual land-use rights have been pooled.
3. The APC has a good control system, a modern division-of-plan, and designated work areas for each field labor team.
4. The APC has a system of bonuses based on labor output and a dependable system of labor records.

The average paddy rice production per mou in 1951 was 650 catties as compared with 350 catties per mou for the seven MAT in operation during 1950. Neighboring individual farmers secured only 400 catties per mou production. Over 1,000 catties per mou were produced on 290 mou and one plot of 7.5 mou produced 1,615 catties per mou. This was recognized by the Hopoh Department of Agriculture as a national record.

In the Ta-ch'en-chuang APC the supreme authority resides in the assembly of the whole membership. The assembly elects a nine-member production committee, which has a chairman and vice chairman. This committee carries out the actions of the assembly between sessions. Three of the committee members constitute a financial subcommittee charged with responsibility for accounting, purchasing, and maintenance. Two other members of the committee constitute a technical subcommittee responsible for technical advice. Another committeeman is termed inspector and is responsible for checking on the members; work and setting standards for work evaluation within the field work teams. The seventh committeeman is charged with supervision of distribution of labor, animals, and large machinery.

The assembly also elects an inspection committee of from three to five persons who choose their own chairman. This committee has authority to investigate and supervise the activities of the production committee and the individual members. If any member of the APC has a question about the work of the production committee, he presents it to the supervisory committee, which considers the complaint and makes recommendations to the production committee for changes if indicated. The production committee designates ten work teams and assigns their work areas. Work units choose their own leaders and assistant leaders who guide in production.

- 2 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

Production committee members, supervisory committee members, and work unit leaders all serve for one year. If re-elected, they may serve again. One full session of the APC membership is held monthly. The production and supervisory committees make a report, the work unit credits of the members for the month are announced, a resume of the past month's work reports is studied, the coming month's goals are set, criticism and self-criticism are engaged in, and resolutions passed for the working committees to carry out. The production and supervisory committees, the labor teams, and the labor team chairman hold semi-monthly conferences. Special meetings are called when needed. Experience has demonstrated that labor team chairmen's joint meetings are called on an average of every 10 days and labor team meetings every evening.

All APC members except the chairman and the treasurer (which position is held concurrently by the primary school teacher) engage in field labor. The chairman is paid the same as the highest paid field worker; the treasurer is paid 60 percent of the average field wage. The labor teams hold joint discussions of wages in order to keep wages uniform. The supervisory committee may arbitrarily control wages of some labor teams.

Standard production goals for each labor team are set according to soil conditions in the area each team works. Income from overproduction by various teams is divided, 50 percent goes for prize money and 50 percent for the welfare and education fund. At the end of the year, a bonus is granted. The bonus fund is 90 percent of the surplus from production after deductions from total income have been made for public grain tax, irrigation expense, loan repayment (priority is given to loans for seed and fertilizer), wages (10 catties of rice for each man-day), family aid funds, and prize money. The other 10 percent of the surplus is held in reserve as a new production fund. The bonus is distributed to members in proportion to the amount of wages earned.

During the first year's operation, the APC has raised production profits, improved the members' livelihood, and increased APC assets. Wages according to effort and an equitable division of labor greatly increased the members' efficiency. The number of man-days per mou required in 1951 under the MAT setup was 15.5 as compared with 10.8 man-days in 1951 under the APC setup. Cost of production in 1950 was 86.8 percent of income, in 1951 only 44.8 percent. The profit was thus four times the profit for 1950. Each worker in 1951 received 10 catties of rice per man-day. The profit to the APC amounted to 19 catties per man-day. Each worker thus received 29 catties of income per man-day. Assuming an average of 110 man-days put in by each worker, each man's work income would be 3,190 catties. This was 50-60 percent better than for 1950 under the MAT system. One man who farmed single-handed in 1950 and joined the APC in 1951 had a gain of 73 percent in income in 1951. In addition to wages and profit income, each worker received a family-aid bonus of 200 catties of rice for each member of his family including himself.

The living standard of families in the APC has been raised. Rice rather than kaoliang is now the common diet and purchases of new clothing and furniture are becoming commonplace events. The APC itself has added one horse, ten threshers (probably hand or foot operated), and two radios to its public assets, and contemplates spending the equivalent of 20,000-30,000 catties of rice for a school and APC office building.

The economic advantages realized by the APC in just one year of operation have greatly enhanced the collective spirit of the members and heightened their efficiency and patriotism. They have been generous in their donations for patriotic purposes. Inhabitants of other villages are beginning to agitate for a similar organization.

- 3 -

RESTRICTED

STAT

RESTRICTED

The Ta-ch'en-chuang APC still reveals certain weaknesses:

1. Lack of sufficient hold-over capital to begin 1952 operations, and lack of sufficient animal power.
2. The family aid bonus system is held unjust. For instance, one man with two members in the family worked 107 days and received only 3,153 chin of rice, while another who worked only 78 days, but had eight members in his family, received 4,209 catties. Enthusiasm for work is thus dampened.
3. Supplementary industries have not yet been established, resulting in lack of work for surplus labor force.
4. There have been no attempts at selecting model workers for exceptional skills in various types of agricultural work.

COLLECTIVE VILLAGE STARTED IN SINKIANG -- Hankow, Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao,
20 Apr 52

A collective village, located near Urumchi (Tihua) with 400 families, including Hans, Moslems, Uighurs, Kazakhs, and Russians, began operation as of 12 February 1952. This is the second collective village in China according to Chinese press. The villagers are from Urumchi and its agricultural suburbs, and all of them have agricultural backgrounds.

STAT

The village is located on state land. The PLA during 1951 opened up 1,200 mou of wild land, dug four irrigation canals, built good farm buildings, and accumulated 80 good horses, 25 horse-drawn implements, and 560 other implements, constituting the basic farming equipment required. The PLA donated all of these to the collective village. The animals and equipment are now held as public property of the village. The 1,300 charter members of the collective village are all volunteers. They will welcome other volunteers of all nationalities.

The PLA has furnished food and feed for the first preharvest season. Labor will be pooled, with payment according to individual effort. Families will maintain their individual family life. The villageers have elected a chairman and set up four operation units, namely, plowing, seeding, irrigating, and herding. The women have been organized to gather fuel, carry grain, etc. The Sinkiang provincial government has appointed three technical advisers to reside in the village and the city of Urumchi provides a doctor.

A new life has begun for these pioneers in collective farming under the leadership of the Urumchi branch of the Communist Party and the village chairman. Spring planting is under way. The authorities of the Sinkiang Military District aided the villagers to transport 80,000 catties of nei-mang (black-bearded) wheat seed from T'a-ch'eng and 170,000 catties of various other seed grains from Ch'ang-chi. The villagers plan to open 10,000 mou of new land in 1952 and plant 2,500 mou of wheat and 7,500 mou of other grains and oil-seed plants, vegetables, and hemp. They will plant 10 mou of cotton on an experimental basis. The various operation units already have an emulation program under way.

COLLECTIVE FARMS FOR UNEMPLOYED IN KWANGTUNG -- Hong Kong, Hsing-tao Jih-pao,
8 Aug 52

The Kwangtung Bureau of the Central Committee of the CCP has ordered ch'u and hsiang authorities in the neighborhood of Canton to set apart farm land for collective farms to be operated by 300,000 unemployed persons being moved out of Canton. In some areas land which had been distributed to peasants under land reform is being reclaimed to provide for these collective farms.

- E N D -

- 4 -

RESTRICTED